## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. \$7 per annount the WESKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at any cents per copy, or \$3 per annount the Swapenn Edition every Wadesday, at us cents per copy. \$4 per annount to any part of Great Inclands, or \$6 12 to any part of the Continuent, both to include postage: the Configuration of the Continuent, both to include postage: the Configuration of the Let 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or \$2 15 per annum.

No. 136

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway,-THE ESCHANTERS WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- ROSA GREGORIO.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, 544 Broadway. - ROMANCE OF A LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE Broadway. -- Sea or ICE. NEW BOWERT THEATER, BOWSTY. -ZANTHE-FLOAT-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. SEA KING'S VOW-LADY BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Cox NUTT-LIVING WHALK, DOG SHOW, &C., at all hours.— NORAH CHRINA—DRAD SHOT, afternoon and evening. BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall-472 Broad-

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 615 Broadway. - DRAWING NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway .- Scings Musi-PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadwag - Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P M.

New York, Wednesday, May 21, 180%,

#### THE SITUATION.

The army of General McCiellan is pushing on securely towards Richmond. The advance under General Stoneman arrived at Coal Harbor, on the Newbridge road, on Monday. The enemy were there in force, but General Stoneman's troops crove their pickets in within two miles of the tain body. The railroad bridge on the Chickalominy, the destruction of which was attempted by the rebeis, was found to be only partially burned, and could be repaired in a very short

The late advance of our iron-clad gunboats towards Richmond, by way of the James riveralthough the vessels did not succeed in passing the obstructions so admitty laid in the channel. was a very well executed affair, as far as the destruction of the rebel forts at Day's Point and the excellent manœuvring of the boats are concerned. Their approach created a terrible consternation in Richmond. The official despatches of Commodore Rodgers, of the Galena, and Lieutenant Jeffers, of the Monitor, which we publish to-day, furnish a detailed account of the entire affair at Fort Darling, which will be read with interest,

The telegraph cable across the Chesapeake Bay was completed on Monday, connecting Cherrystone with Back river, and thus placing the War Department in instant connection with General McClellan's headquarters.

The Richmond papers contain a highly in teresting correspondence between Jeff. Davis and the Virginia Legislature in reference to the last backward movements of the rebel army, in which Jeff. Davis says that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia, and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. The war could asil be successfully carried on and maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.

Mr. Davis has made many very rash statements In his brief carcer as rebel chieftain, but none so rash as this prediction of a twenty years' war in Virginia. If he had reduced the "years" to "days" he would probably be nearer the mark.

burg, indicates the breaking up of the rebel army in that portion of Virginia into bands of guerillas and marauders. It is stated that a force of nearly three thousand cavalry, belonging to the commands of different rebel officers, have been disbanded, and are now scattered through the mountain fastnesses. It would seem that this is to be the ultimate termination of the career of a large portion of the rebel army in every quarter. Even now they are carrying on the work of mere highwaymen and brigands in Kentucky and Tennessee, stopping railroad trains and preying upon friends and foes alike.

# CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions in favor of a general bankrupt law and an efficient compensation act were presented and referred. Mr. Sum ner'gave notice that he should to-day call up the resolution for the expulsion of Senator Stark, of Oregon, who is charged with disloyalty. The Paeifig Railroad bill was then taken up; but before the reading of it was concluded the morning hour expired, and the debate on the Confiscation bill was resumed, and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, made a long speech in opposition to it; but without concluding his remarks the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bill declaring the bridge across the Ohio, at Steuben ville, a post route, was passed. Petitions from importers of New York, in favor of extending the to three years within which goods can remain in bond, were presented and referred. The Senate bill declaring that negroes shall not be dis qualified from carrying the mails was reported back, with a recommendation that it do not pass but without taking the question the House pro ceeded to the consideration of the Confiscation bill, and several speeches were delivered on the subfect.

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The new Cunard steamship Scotia, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst., arrived at this port at about half-past twelve o'clock this morning, bringing five days later European news, a compen figm of which will be found in another column.

We have later advices from Venezuela. Letter Com Lagravra state that the revolution was fairly ving out in the republic. Monagas, sick and dis cited, and accompanied by a small band of gueas, was being pursued into his retreat at Los mos by the constitutional forces under General Caca, and it was expected that he would be capcared before he could make good his expected dight to Trinidad. Acosta had not yet recovered from the stupefaction caused by his unexpected defeat, which annihilated his forces at Rio Caribo and he was wandering about, without knowing where to strike, through Carlaco and Camanagesa General Jose Maria Hernandez, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel infantry of the West, was recently slain in an encounter with the troops of the government. Everything shows that the efforts of General Pacz are being crowned with success.

Some curious coincidences of capture and recapture recently occurred in Kentucky. A party of bushwhackers rescued a couple of rebel prisomers who were being wied for tropped of Mount I radionis-

Sterling. When they had advanced a short distance beyond Hazle Green they were overtaken by a detachment of the Home Guard, and the whole party captured. On their route back to Mount Sterling the Unionists and their prisoners were met by another and a larger squad of rebels, who took the party and started on towards Pound Gap, but had not proceeded far when another Union company met them, and, without resistance, took and conveyed them-forty in number-to Lexington, where they now are.

At last accounts fires were raging in the woods in portions of Pike county, Pennsylvania. Several buildings had been destroyed.

The Board of Supervisors were in session yesterday, when a large amount of routine business was transacted. The bill of Peter Moneghan, amounting to \$672 27, for binding and repairing books for use in the County Clerk's office, was presented and referred. The Committee on Printing and Stationery reported in favor of paying the bills of seventeen newspapers, amounting to \$5,805 70, for advertising the annual report of the Clerk of the Board. The report was adopted. The Special Committee on Harlem Bridge reported in favor of paying certain bills incurred by the Commissioners, amounting to \$10,681 22. The bills, amounting to \$4,569 01, referred to the same committee at the last meeting of the Board, were audited and allowed. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday, the 3d proxime, at three o'clock.

Alderman Farley, and several members of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs visited the Central Park yesterday, when Mr. A. H. Green, the Comptroller of the Park, took them over the building known as the Mount St. Vincent Academy. The committee are much pleased with the building, and think that but few alterations will be necessa ry to fit it up for the use of our wounded soldiers. On Thursday morning next a private consultation will be held between Col. Bliss, the Military Superintendent of the Park Barracks, the Committee on National Affairs, and Mother Jerome, of St. Vincent's Hospital. The details respecting the fitting up and management of the Central Park

Hospital will then be arranged. The Board of Excise met yesterday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and granted fifty-five licenses, that being the largest number granted in one day since the passage of the law. The police will now commence to arrest all unlicensed liquor dealers, and, if they continue to sell without license, prosecute their forfeited bonds.

The eighty-two cases decided against the Third Avenue Railroad Company by the general term of the Common Pleas confirm the decisions of special term, making valid the tax of \$50 per anum on each car of the defendants.

Motions are pending before the Supreme Court general term, for the removal of three lawyers for alleged derelictions arising out of monetary transactions. One is against Messrs. Juynan and Peter Jordon, the other against Alanson Nash.

In the case of Davis vs. Hackley, Hope and others, Mr. Edwin James appeared in the Supreme Court, general term, yesterday, and announced that as his client, Mr. Davis, had assigned hi claim, and he (counsel) had not received any instructions from the assignee, he could not proceed any further in the matter. The appeal is therefore dismissed, with costs.

the second board, when prices of the Westen shares gave way % a %. Money continued very easy; large amounts were offered at 3 per cent. Foreign exchange, 113% a 114. Gold, 103%.

The cotton market exhibited increased firmness yes terday, with more doing. The sales embraced about 1,000 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 27% c. a 28c. for middling uplands. The movements in cotton from the 1st September, 1860, to the 21st May, 1861, according to

ter date, were as follows:	Bries. .3,410,000
Total exports	2 952 000

Taken by Northern spinners. The market for breadstuffs was again heavy and lower. The large receipts and enhanced freights sent down prices, which led to increased activity. The orders on the market were said to be quite large portion of the shipment were said to be going forward on owners' account, and among the exports were considerable lots of wheat, previously contracted for, to arrive Flour feil off from 5c. to 10c. per bbl., and wheat from 3c. heavy, with sales of sound Western mixed at 48c. a 50c., in store and delivered. Pork was heavy and lower, with a \$9 8712. Sugars were steady but less active. The sales embraced 500 bhds, and 50 boxes at full prices. Coffee was steady, while sales were moderate. The stock of Rio emb. seed 114,351 bags, and the total of mats and bags, of all kinds, reached 102,373. Freights were firm and active, including heavy shipments of wheat to Liver-pool, in part by the Great Eastern, at rates given in

GRATIFYING DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNION SEN-TIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE .-These two States are among the most important in the South, and their action cannot fail to be attended with tremendous effects upon the rebellious communities. The great meeting at Nashville; the course of Lieutenant Governor Clark, of North Carolina, es exhibited in his proclamation; the demand of the State Convention upon Jeff. Davis to liberate the Mayor of the village of Washington, imprisoned for alleged treason to the confederacy, and the caving in of the rebel government by quickly yielding him up, are facts which speak volumes. Andrew Johnson, as Provisional Governor in one State, and Edward Stanly, as Provisional Gover nor in the other, will, under the protection of the federal government, bring out the whole Union sentiment of both States, and give it form, strength and consistency. In those States, and in all other States where our flag is planted, the Union men ought to be encouraged and protected by a sufficient military force. The abandonment of the Union men of Jacksonville Florida, to their enemies was extremely repre! hensible, and produced the very worst effects throughout the South, and we hope such a course will never be repeated. The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln cannot fail to be productive of the most happy consequences throughout the border States, and in North Carolina and Tennesses it will give the finishing blow to the rebellion.

THE EFFECT OF MR. LINCOLN'S PROCLAMA-TION IN NEW YORK .- The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln was attended with the most beneficial effect in New York yesterday. It lifted a load from many an anxious mind. General Hunter was believed to be a conservative man, and his antecedents were all in that direction. He is sixty years of age, and has a reputation for steadiness. It was believed by thousands that his proclamation derived its inspiration from Washington, and was dictated, if not by the President, at least by the Secretary of War. But the counter proclamation of the President removes those apprehensions, and apparently leaves General Hunter alone responsible for the act. The effect throughout all eircles is of the most cheering character, and gives another example of the unflinening conservativeness of Mr. Lincoln, while it widens and deepens, if possible, the impassable gulf between him and the baffled revolutionary nigger-worshipping President Lincoln's Proclamation-A Great Victory for the Union The opportune and admirable proclamation

of President Lincoln, in regard to the late ex-

traordinary "General Order, No. 11," of General Hunter, is winning golden opinions from all quarters, and is surely destined to prove a great and fruitful moral victory for the Union. General Hunter declares that as three States of his military department are in rebellion, and that as "slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible, the persons in those three States-Georgia, South Carolina and Florida-heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free." The President declares that this declaration is altogether void;" that "neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free," but that the President reserves this question of power to himself, and leaves the consideration of the subject

dependent upon future developments. This is good, and will be so pronounced by the great body of the people of the North, and will be so accepted, as our armies advance to their protection, by a great majority of the people of the South. This "general order" of the President will also prove a salutary one to all our military leaders disposed to dabble in the dirty political waters of abolitionism. After this we shall have no more of such mischievous abolition manifestoes as those of Fremont, Phelps and Hunter, from the officer in charge of any military department; and the prosecution of the war will now go smoothly on to its grand legitimate object—the suppression of this Southern rebellion.

Our abolition organs of the radical republican school of the New York Tribune and Evening Post swallow this emphatic revocation of Gen. Hunter's preposterous order as Ancient Pistol swallowed the leek-they eat and they swear. They growlingly complain that while Gen. Hunter, for assuming a stretch of authority in behalf of "freedom," has been so pointedly rebuked. Gen. Halleck, on the other tack, in excluding all fugitive negroes from his camps, receives no reprimand whatever. President Lincoln, however, in this matter, exhi bits his usual good sense and sagacity, in considering this exclusion of negroes simply as " a police regulation," of the expediency of which the commanding general in question is fully competent to judge.

But, having disposed of Gen. Hunter, President Lincoln proceeds to give his views on the emancipation question, in an earnest appeal and a solemn warning to the slave States, and especially to those known as the border slave States. He urges them to adopt the system of compensated emancipation offered by Congress; he tells them that they "cannot be blind to the signs of the times," and he devoutly hopes that the vast future will not have to lament " their neglect of this golden opportunity. These are words of solemn import, and the deeply interested people of the border slave States cannot take them too soon or too seriously into practical consideration.

President Lincoln, at Washington, is in the pest possible position to see how this war is operating upon slavery in the border slave States. To see it, he has only to look out upon Pennsylvania avenue from a window of the White House at any hour of the day, and the gangs of contrabands passing up and down from Maryland and from the rear of our advancing armies in Virginia will tell the story. Thus the institution of slavery may be said to be already substantially removed from all those counties which lie in the rear of our Virginia armies. But if the suppression of this rebellion shall require the continued march of our armies until they penetrate the heart of the cotton States, is it not altogether probable that this continually increasing stampede of Southern slaves will become absolutely overwhelm. receipet this institution, and especially i the border slave States?

There can be not the shadow of a doubt that the President, at all events, is most solemnly impressed with the duty and the responsibilities now devolving upon the border slave States in reference to their disturbed and demoralized institution of slavery; and we submit, therefore, to the local authorities and the people of said States immediate attention to the saving after. native of President Lincoln's policy of voluntary, gradual and compensated emancipation.

#### The Army and Congress-Politicians and the Soldiers.

The frequent and constant victories, of thrilling and varied interest, won by our army and navy during the last two or three months, have filled the public mind with rejoicings and inspired new hope and renewed confidence in the future of our country among all classes, rich and poor, high and low. There is a universal feeling of gratitude manifested by all lovers of the Union for the generals and soldiers, commodores and seamen who have fought the battle and vindicated the Union cause. The names of such generals as Curtis, Sigel, Banks, Burnside, Grant, Buell, Halleck and McClellan, and of Commodores Foote, Dupont, Porter and Farragut, have become household names, and their praises are sounded wherever the American flag is respected. The laurels that they and the brave soldiers under them have won in crushing out the rebellion and upholding the constitution will brighten with time and increase in lustre as the smoke and confusion of the war dies away, and we again become a happy, prosperous and united people, from the akes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean. By their strategy, skill and bravery, city after city and State after State have been brought back to the protection of the flag, and it now only remains for the Union generals to deal the finishing strokes, when the hydra-headed rebellion, with all its hideousness, will disappear

from our midst and be known only in history. But what has Congress been doing while our army and navy have been fighting our battles. astonishing the world with their daring exploits and noble deeds, and driving the rebels from before them in every quarter? Painful and bemiliating, indeed, is their record compared with that of the soldiers. Five long months have they spent over slavery and a few contraband negroes that have found their way into the national capital. They have squandered their valuable time over useless and senseless schemes about the negro, without doing anything for the protection of the white Union men of the South, who bave been living under a reign of terror and despotism unequalled in the history of the world. They have not had a word to say in behalf of those true and noble hearted men who have been pursued, persecuted, imprisoned and shot down on account

protected them and that Union which has been their glory and pride in the past, but have spent their time in nonsensical wrangles about he negro, to the disgrace of themselves and the nation. The halls of the national Capitol have resounded, day after day, week after week, and month after month, to the harangues of the Wilsons, Sumners, Lovejoys and Hickmans of Congress over their visionary projects in regard to a few contrabands; and while thus diverting public attention they have had their hands in the public treasury up to their shoulders, plundering and robbing the soldiers, the people and the country. .

Congress seems to be determined not to pass any practical measure, but dwells on theories wild and visionary. More than five months have elapsed since the commencement of the session; and yet there is no tax bill; the bankrupt law, a measure of vital importance, has been postponed, and several other measures of practical import hang fire, with little or no prospect of their being acted upon. They have, it is true, passed the legal tender Treasury Note bill; but that was necessary to enable them to draw their own salary: they had so effectually plundered the national treasury that there was nothing left. They have passed the Homestead bill, giving away the property of the government to a lot of adventurers, and depriving the soldiers, who have left their families and homes and offered up their lives in defence of the Union, of all benefit of the unsettled lands of the government. These lands should have been kept for the soldiers. They are entitled to them if anybody, and they should have been held as a reward for their gallant deeds. But this did not suit the theoretical, speculative and public plundering views of the Congressional jobbers and fanatics. They are therefore to be squandered upon a set of adventurers, with no benefit to the government or those who by their deeds of bravery have defended them. Several other measures of like import, and prejudicial to the best interests of the country, are being pressed, and we dare say will be passed, under the ruinous theories that appear to actuate the faustical obbers of Congress. They have likewise kept p a continual attack upon our generals and oldiers, as if desirous to insure their defeat and

bring total rain upon the country. All this has been done, and those measures most needed by the country are the very last that Congress looks at. Its members are too much absorbed in their political schemes and plundering jobs to consider anything practical. Fortunately for the public, they can turn from this dismal and black picture—the corruption, chemes of plunder and jobbery at the national capital-and view with feelings of pleasure and pride the career of the Union generals and soldiers, and there find devotion to the countrydetermination to serve its best interests and restore it once more to its former glory and prosperity. Nor need the members of Congress onger deceive themselves with the defusion that their pretended humanitarian, free nigger, free farm humbuggery will deceive the public and cover up their evil deeds. They have been tried and found wanting, and the cry is going up throughout the loyal North, if Heaven will forgive them for sending such men to Congress this time they will never be guilty of the like again, but will fill their places from the army and the navy.

Mr. MALCOLA IVES .- This gentleman, who, It will be recollected, was arrested on an order of Secretary Stanton, has just been liberated from Fort McHenry. In releasing him, the Commissioners stated that on investigating his case they could find no charges on record against him. Mr. Ives has returned to New York.

Corporatie's Last Concent.-Mr. Cottschalk wound up most brilliant concert of the series. Niblo's saloon was crowded to overflowing on the occasion. The concert opened with the grand aria from the "Sicilian Vespers," one by Sasini. The cavatina from "Saffo," was given by Madame d'Angri with excell at effect. We think, how. ever, that she might have made a better selection as the morcean is not well adapted to the concert room. The grand fantasic played by Gottschilk was the least attractive of his selections of the evening. It was, nevertheless, warmly applicated. Brighold rang the "il Mio Tesoro" with more energy than feeling. The "Homanza" from "Boatrice di Tenda" was very fairly given by Mancusi. One of the principal features of the evening was the dust from the "Trovatore," played by Mesers. Mila and Gottschalk, it was superbly executed by both players, and procured an enthuristic errors. The new romanza written by Gottschalk for Brigholl, and wong by the latter, is a character competition. It is exactly suited to his voice, and it derived no small portion of its affect from the the morecan is not well adapted to the concert room. position. It is exactly satisfied to his voice, and it derived no small portion of its affect from the brilliant accompaniment of the composer. The aria from the "Huguenots," semp by Madame d'Angri, gave us genuine pleasure. This the arisis never fails to produce the desired effect with her anothence. The dust from "Norma," layed by Messrs, Gottschalk and Mason, was another satisfactory performance. The desirate ingering of the latter was essentially admired. The programme closed with the terroito from the "Barbiere," sung by Madam d'Angri, Brignoll and Jushi. It was wanting somewhat in a messile. This concert terminates the musical operations of the season, so far as the Opera Troupe is concerned.

leased the Palace Gardens, corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and has already a large number of work. men engaged in theroughly altering and adecuing the grounds, preparatory to opening them as a place for summer open air entertainments, under the title of the "Cremorne Gardens." It is to be conducted efter the meaner of the establishment of the same name in the neighborhood of London, and will be filled with trees, flowers and plants of exotic and indigenous growth. With the addition of five adjoining lets, it will be capable of centaining fifteen thousand persons. One department will be devoted to performances such as the beliet, pantomime, and selections of vocal music from the choicest operss. It is intended that none but artists of the first order of talent shall be presented to the ardience. Seats can be reserved and every attention will be paid to the at one side, which will seat comfortably two the persons. The best military band that New York can produce will perform constantly in the garden, where there will be delightful promenades, shade trees, foon tains, statuary, &c., with tables and reals for those who desire refreshments. A handsome Chinese pagoda, with ts quaint surroundings, is to be erected in the centre of the grounds, and, when lighted in the evening, will, in a most beautiful appearance. In another part of the gar den is to be constructed a Turkish partition, with done, minerels, spires, &c., &c. This is to be devoted to performances of an equestrian character, and will comfortably accommodate about two thousand people. An other portion of the parden is to be appropriated exclusively to flowers and plants of the rarest and reast beautiful description. Through this long avenue, billed with the choicest performes, the victior may linger for hours admiring a botanical collection such as is rarely to be mot with. It is intended that the entertainments shall be of the most refined and correct character, and such as will not offered the tasts of the most install-long. The refreshments will consist a creams joilies, confections and cakes of every-description; but no aprinted one or mail liquors will be supplied. Mr. Nixon is embarking large sums in this speculation, and his agents is furope are engaging the first talent of every description suitable to the sust deductor or entertainments. It conducted strictly according to his present programme, there is no question that the new Gremorne Garnens will become one of the most elegant and popular places of amusement in New York. addition to the one thousand lights of the garden, presen WALLACE'S THEATRE-Mrs. Hooy, one of the most

pleasing and popular actresses that has ever graced our stage, takes her benefit at this establishment to-night. We would impress the fact upon the thousands who have erived amusement and gratification from her efforts As respectable and respected in private life as she is admired upon the boards, our public will no doubt give her upon this occasion substantial evidences of esteem in which they hold her. of their love and respect for the flag that once !

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1882 THE IMPENDING BATTLES NEAR COBINTH AND BICH-

All bare are filled with expectations of a great battle at Corinth and Bottom's Bridge before the week ands. It is expected that these two buttles will practically conclude the campaign, and leave nothing else to done but to put down the guerilla fighting.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. The recent proclamation of the President continues to give great satisfaction to all classes. The conservative non are actisfied, and the ultras dare not find fault. It s manifest to all that Mr. Lincoln has taken the bit i his teeth, and intends to have his own way, Cabinet or no Cabinet. The general impression here is, that since the utterance of this proclamation there is no one can approach Abraham Lincoln in popularity. It is regarded as an evidence of incontrollable firmness and true grit.
While the radicals squirm under the downfall of all their hopes, the masses rejoice that we have a President whe knows the right and dares perform it.

EXECUTION OF THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. The Maryland planters are reclaiming some slaves today, under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, but many of the fugitives have gone or been sent across the omac, where there is no civil tribunal to enforce the law. They are engaged in cutting wood and making rads, fortifications, &c. No fugitives are given up by the subordinates of our military governor, except the claimant exhibits accurate legal papers from the Commissloners appointed by the Court to act in these cases Marshal Lamon has shown a most commendable disposi tion to do his duty under the law.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. Hon. Edward Stanly is on the eve of departure for North Carolina. He to-day received his commission as Military Governor of that State. He is invested with the powers, duties and functions of that station, including power to establish all-necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the pleasure of the President, or until the loval inhabit ants shall organize a State government in accordance with the constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those with which Governor John son, of Tennossee, is invested.

THE WAR OFFICE AND GEN. M'OLELLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS CONNECTED BY TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The telegraph cable was successfully laid yesterday across Chesapeake Bay, from Cherrystone to Ba in Virginia, and the War Department is now in tele McClellan's headquarters.

The cable, twenty-five miles in length, is heavily armored with sixteen stout iron wires, arranged longitudinally, like the staves of a barrel, around the insulating cost and conductor, and protecting them from all strain by any force short of what would be required to break the covering wires, the aggregate strength of which equals that of a ship's chain cable The longitudinal wires are hooped by a still heavier wire wound spirally round them, which binds them together so that they form a strong but flexible tube of iron that effectually protects the conductor and the insulating coat. This is deemed a great improvement over the English system of spiral wire armor which was used in the Atlantic cable, and tended so strongly and incorrigibly to

At the time of laying the first temporary cable there was no heavy cable in this country or machinery for its expeditious manufacture. The experiment was made with such cable as could be extemporized at the moment, and which was constructed like the English cable, three hundred and seventy miles in length, laid in the Black Sea, between Varna and Balaklava, during the Crimean war, and which worked to advantage for several months The temporary cable worked successfully and most op-portunely to relieve the public mind on the memorable Sunday of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac but in a few days was dragged away by anchors or other wise broken-an accident not likely to happen to a cable of such immense strength as the new one.

The present cable was manufactured in New York under the orders of Colonel Anson Stager, Military Superintendent of United States Telegraphs, and was four Mours under the supervision of Mr. Wm. H. Heiss, who also superintended its manufacture. A brake of novel construction was used to govern the paying out of the cable, and worked so admirably that it was thought it will overcome one of the greatest difficulties experienced in laying the Atlantic cable. Colonel Stager de serves and will receive the thanks of the public for the science, ingennity, ready resource and untiring energy displayed by him in the construction and management under circumstances of peculiar difficulty of the United States military telegraph, a machine, whose vastness and the important part which it plays in the conduct of the war, few can realize. RECESS OF CONGRESS.

An effort will be made in the House to-morrow to ad-journ from the 28th inst. until the 2d of June, in order to enable the members to visit their homes, and afford time for putting the hall in summer trim. Those wh favor the proposition say such an arrangement will not

THE BOSTON BANKERS AND THE CURRENCY. The late resolution of the Boston bankers, that the general government is hereafter to furnish the currency of the country, is regarded at the Treasury Department as a pretty correct one. One hundred millions of dollars of demand notes are now out, and there is author rity for issuing sixty millions more. Congrues will doubtless authorize the issue of further amounts, as the public needs may require, and of them. It is desired that there shall be notes of a less denomination than five dollars. The necessities of trade may call for a corrency circulating medium of three or four hundred millions of Treasury paper, and for this form of government indebtedness there will be no de, mend for payment of either principal or interest. In this matter Governor Chase has done a great service to

THE UNION FORCES NEAR SAVANNAM. An army officer, just arrive! here from Port Royal, denies the published statement that at the last accounts

our pickets were within four miles of Savannah.
FIRE ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT JACOB BELL. The gamboat Jacob Ball, lying at the Navy Yard wharf. was discovered on fire at an early hour this morning, but the fiames were soon suppressed. She was loaded with ordnance stores. Some of the boxes of shells were considerably charred; hence the vessel barely escape being blown up. The origin of the fire was not ascer tained.

NAVAL ORDERS AND APPOINTMENTS. Captain James L. Lardner, of the Susquehanna, has sen ordered to the San Jacinto, and to proceed to the Gulf, to relieve Flag Officer McKean, of the Eastern squadron. The Niagara will come North for repairs. Capt. Robert Ritchie has been ordered to take charge

of the property at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Edward Mosher, of Portsmouth, N. H., has been ap. pointed Acting Master, and ordered to Baltimore to comnand the United States bark Fernandina.

James B. Henderson, of Bultimore, has been appointed J. R. Lee, of Commodore Dupont's squadron, has been

promoted to Acting Master on board the steamer Wy-Commander R. B. Hitchcock has been ordered to report to Fing Officer Goldsborough for the command of the Sun-

Lieutemant W. E. Hopkins has been ordered to the Philodelphia render wous.

Lieutenant T. H. Eastman has been ordered to the

United States steamer Keystone State, to relieve Lieut, Gamble.

Licutenant Bushred Taylor has been ordered to the

United States steamer Cimerone, at Bordentown, N. J. BEFECTS OF THE PLOODS IN CALIFORNIA.

The floods on the Klamath river, in California, have

so much ripped up the surface of lands in its valley, that the Indians who were settled there have been new reservation has been allotted to them. GENERAL TOTTEN'S REPORT ON THE COAST DEFENCES.

General Totton's report bears out the statements of this correspondence, that our forts were to be adhered to for purposes of defence. Some adjuncts may be needed in the shape of floating revolving batteries. GENERAL M'DOWELL'S CORPS.

burning to share in the glories and perils of the army before Richmond.

The Overland Mail Company has made an arrangement with the Pacific Mail Company, whereby the latter carry the heavier portion of the mail matter destined for the Pacific coast. The terrible cold and floods have worked

badly for the new trans-continental road, but another

commer will serve to get he in a telerably substantial of

NAVAL PROMOTIONS The Navy Department is prepared with the for premotions or appointments as rewards for gallast and of the officers of the navy. All that is needed use is for Congress to pass a law establishing the grade of adults rel, &c., and augmenting the authorized number of existing grades. In the hour of great peril to which the country navy were called upon for the discharge of duties appertaining to those of commodores or admirals, and they have handled all crafts in a manner not excelled in the record of naval exploits. Lake army officers, they should

THE CONTRABANDS AT NORFOLK. Secretary Welles has directed that the contrabands at Norfolk shall be employed in clearing up the ruins of the Navy Yard there, but not the faintest disposition to manifested in any influential quarter for the rebuilding of the works, &c., as they were before the rebellion

TRADE WITH EASTERN VIRGINIA. The only hope for the farmers in tide water Virginia the restoration of their trade with New York. Re ports have it that they have generally resumed their labors in the neighborhood of Yorktown, and have not as run off, as desired by Jeff. Davis & Co. Such is the case with agriculturists across the Potemac from this point.

ILL HEALTH OF PAYMASTER SLAMM. Levi D. Slamm, Faq., Paymaster in the United States Navy, has been put on the reserved list on account of the utter prostration of his health.

SICE SOLDIERS EN ROUTE POR BOSTON Information was received here to night that the Denie Webster left Yorktown to night, under direction of the Saritary Commission, for Boston, with two hundred side soldiers, fully equipped with surgeons, nurses and bos

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1862. MIS BANKRUIT ACT.

Messrs. HARRIS, (rep.) and Kino, (rep.) of N. Y., preral bankruot act. PETTIONS IN PAYOR OF CONFISCATION.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, presented petitions for as efficient confiscation act.

THE CASE OF SENATOR STARK.

Mr. Summer, (rep.) of Mass., gave notice that he should to-morrow call up the resolution for the expulsion of the enator from Oregon (Mr. Stark). THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. MoDougatt, (ppp.) of Cal., moved to take up the

Mr. McDougall, (opp.) of Cal., moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill.

The bill was taken up, by yeas 23, nays 16; but, before the reading was finished, the morning hour expired, and the Confiscation bill was taken up.

BERATE ON THE CONFISCATION HILL.

Mr. Davis, (Union) of Ky., proceeded to speak as length upon it. He said the hope of a restoration of the Union had greatly decreased from any measures proposed by Congress, though he had some hopes of the brave men who had left their homes to fight the nation's battles. Mr. Davis proceeded to review the course of England towards this country. He referred to the ill success of raising cotton in other countries, and to the incuse hate of the cotton Sistes toward the government, but which might be overcome by proper measures and

tense hate of the cotton States toward the government, but which might be overcome by proper measures and the preservation of the constitution in all its integrity. He should oppose every attempt to impair the constitution from any quarter or under any pretext. He replied at some length to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson), After having spoken three hours and over.

Mr. Howann, (rep.) of Mich., moved to adjourn.

Disagrees to—year 17; nays 18.

Mr. Powann, (rep.) of Ky., moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow to allow his colleague to finish his speech.

He thought it very unusual to refuse such a request.

Mr. Fissurusz, (csp.) of Me., said it was very unusual at this period of the session, on the bill which had been discussed so much, for the Senator to make a speech en the general principles hours in length, and ask for more time.

time.

Mr. Garms, (rep.) of Wis., said if the sole purpose of the haste on this bill was to get at the Tax bill, he was in no hurry, for he thought other things more important than to hurry to tax our people. Before we proceed te tax our people heavily he wanted some policy of government settled, so that the people may know it. He, as the representative of a sovereign State, wanted to know what the policy of the government was going to be.

After further discussion by Messra Trumbuil, Clark, Possesules and Wafe.

After further discussion by Messrs. Trumbuil, Clark, Fessenden and Wade,

Mr. Cflanblik, (feb.) of Mich., moved to amend Mr. Poweil's motion, so as to postpone the bill for one week. He said he was opposed to the bill, and wanted to postpone till we could get the bill from the House.

After a discussion Mr. Chandler withdrew his motion and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, MAY 20, 1865 POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Blazz, (rep.) of Onio, reported from the Post office Committee a bill to establish certain post routes. It declares the bridge partly constructed across the Ohio river at Steubenville, Ohio, abutting on the Virginia shore, to be a lawful structure, a public highway, and establishes a post route for the purpose of tranthe mails, and that the Steubenville and Indiana Railre Company and the Halliday Cave Railroad Company, or operate said bridge when completed. Draws are to be provided for the passage of boats.

Mr. Blake said the bridge would not materially interfere with the navigation of the Ohio river.

The bill was then passed.

BONDED MERCHANDISE.

BONDED MERCHANDISE.

Mr. ODELL, (opp.) of N. Y., presented four petitions from the principal importers of New York for the extenfrom the principal importers of New York for the exten-sion of time to three years within which goods can re-main in bond.

nain in bond.

Mr. Delays, of Mass., asked, but failed to repoive, consent to introduce a resolution providing for a
lelegate to Congress to represent the l'estrict of Colum-

bia.

Mr. Colear, (rep.) of Ind., from the Post Office Committee, reported back the Senate bill providing that me person by rease no color shall be disqualited from carrying the mails, with the recommendation that it do not

the whole pregramme—in addition to making them soldiers and sailors we had better throw open the doors here and admit them as members of Congress. (Eaughter.)

Mr. COLEAR moved to lay the bill upon the table, but the hour fixed for the consideration of the Confication bill having arrived, the vote goes over until to-morrow. Beath of the Confication bill having arrived, the vote goes over until to-morrow. Mr. FLIOT, (rep.) of Mass., said—the progress of this rebellion has disclosed a condition of society and of property which demands the action of Congress. Eleven States of our Union are new waging desperate war against their country men. The government of the United States, the Cabinet and Congress, are engaged in suppressing this rebellion. The inhibitory of pass ages developes no precedent and furnishes no example of such popular madness. This gigantic rebellion has a twofold character: it is a war ganate the life of the mation; it is a war waged by rebel states against their government. The bills now reported to the House concern the clitzens preperty only. They touch not the person of the oldwar, but his property sione. From this fact springs the conclusive answer to the objection to acts of confinention, that uniter our constitution mention of attainder can be passed, and that mentioned of attainder can be passed, and that most belief of attainder on the passed, and that mentioned of the rebel, and if a person be convicted under it, punishment follows through his property, while his person goes malarmed. It aims to make the person convicted of treaten. These bills are based impregnably on the constitution. If they cannot be sustained on the pistform of the constitution, they ought not to be allowed to rest upon any other. The constitution gives power to all acts of simple justice, and this is all these bills aim at. This rebellious war has subjected loyal men to losses which none can estimate. The deselation and becavements and atroettes which have followed this treason are beyond all conjecture. For the s